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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,291	09/11/2003	Robert Markes	1339BGN-US	5615
7590		03/04/2008	EXAMINER	
Dekel Patent Ltd. Beit HaRofim Room 27 18 Menuha VeNahala Street Rehovot, ISRAEL			ALEXANDER, LYLE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1797	
			MAIL DATE	
			03/04/2008	
			DELIVERY MODE	
			PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/659,291	<b>Applicant(s)</b> MARKES, ROBERT
	<b>Examiner</b> Lyle A. Alexander	<b>Art Unit</b> 1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 December 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 5-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 and 5-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1668)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1and 5-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) or Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) in view of Eason et al (USP 5,186,897) alone or further in view of Tenerz et al. (USP 4,941,473).

See the appropriate paragraph of the 3/29/07 Office action for the teachings of Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) and Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) *supra*.

Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) and Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) all teach a processor to correlate the results to glucose levels.

These references are silent to configuration of a first optical waveguide in a first housing is connected to a second optical waveguide to effect communication between the processor and said optical sensor. Additionally, these references are silent to the claimed "destructive fluids for neutralizing substances".

Eason et al. teach in columns 2-3 lines 15-7 respectively teaches optical waveguides are advantageous because they eliminate the need to separate and wash the sample.

The court decided In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215) that optimization of a result effective variable is ordinarily within the skill of the art. A result effective variable is one

that has well known and predictable results. It is well known in the art to connect a waveguide with the processor by a waveguide. Further, it is well known when testing biological sample, it is desirable to make the portion of the test device in contact with the sample disposable to minimize the opportunity of contamination to the equipment or user. The selection of the connection of a waveguide to the processor is a result effective variable having the well known and expected results of providing a signal representative of the sample to the processor.

It would have been within the skill of the art to modify Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) or Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) in view of Eason et al. and use an optical waveguide having a first portion that is in contact with the biological sample connected to a second portion that is in contact with the processor as optimization of a result effective variable and to gain the above advantages.

It is well known in the art that blood is a biohazard and contact with blood should be avoided. It is also well known in the art that biohazard materials can be neutralized of most pathogens by inexpensive disinfectants. It is desirable to neutralize pathogens in blood sample to minimize the chance of infection by the technician or person(s) responsible for the disposal of blood samples. It would have been within the skill of the art to further modify Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) or Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) and incorporate a disinfectant to neutralize the previously analyzed blood sample to gain the above advantages.

Tenerz et al. teach in column 2 lines 10-55 it is convention to attach or weld a first optical fiber that is in contact with the sample to a second optical fiber that is associated with the detector. This is advantageous so that a more flexible fiber can be used to contact the sample and a stiffer fiber in contact with the detector. The Office has read the taught optical fibers on the claimed waveguides. It would have been within the skill of the art to modify Shain et al. (USP 6,027,349), Douglas et al. (USP 5,951,492), Moerman et al. (USP 6,706,159) or Stiene et al. (2004/0096959) in view of Eason et al. and further in view of Tenerz et al. and attach two different segments of fiber to gain the above advantages.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 12/4/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants' amendments and remarks have clarified the 35 USC 112 second paragraph issues and those rejections have been vacated.

Applicants' state the cited prior art fails to teach the claimed structure of two optical waveguides. The Office has addressed these issues in the above Office action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lyle A. Alexander whose telephone number is 571-272-1254. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on 571-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lyle A Alexander/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797

Lyle A Alexander  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1743